

IS A CENTURY OLD

Centennial of Federal Capitol
Fittingly Observed.

GROVER CLEVELAND PRESIDED

Orator by Colonel Henry and
Speeches by Vice President, Speaker
Crisp and Justice Brown.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—George Washington laid the cornerstone of the national capitol one hundred years ago today. The event meant much more than any like ceremony that had preceded it. The federal constitution had been adopted. Two congresses had been held. Washington had been re-elected. The republic which was to stand forth before posterity's eyes as the grandest achievement of all the ages was accomplished. Since then a century has passed. The nation has borne fruit according to its promise. The thirteen states have grown to forty-four; the few millions of inhabitants to nearly seventy. But these were but the beginning of the country's progress since then, and in all of these the union triumphed.

The ceremonies today, over which the president of the United States presided, put the capstone on a monument of achievement which has no parallel in all recorded time. The weather was perfect.

Civil and Military Parade.
As was the case one hundred years ago, when the father of his country was escorted over the same ground over which President Cleveland presided today, the civil organizations preponderated. There were four divisions, not including the president's escort. The procession formed on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the White House. General O'Grady, commander of the district militia, was marshal, and Colonel U. S. A. was one of his special aids. Behind them were a hundred or so of able, and following came a squadron of United States cavalry, escorting the president, who rode with Beriah Wilkins, chairman of the reception committee. Then came in carriages in order of precedence, William Wirt Henry, of Virginia; the governor of the state, cabinet members, supreme court justices, members of congress, district judiciary, society of Cincinnati, Chairman Lawrence Gardner and invited guests, and Troop A of the District National Guard.

At the Capitol.
The procession moved promptly at 1 o'clock, and passing through Pennsylvania avenue arrived at the capitol shortly after 2 o'clock, when the parade was dismissed and the ceremonies of commemoration were commenced from stands erected on the east front in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

The musical part of the program was exceedingly notable and effective. First the Marine Band, under the leadership of Professor Fancifull, rendered the overture to "Tannhauser." Then after Bishop Paré's brief and eloquent prayer, closing with the words that if it should be the divine will "that at the end of another century these walls shall still be standing, grant they may stand with our nation's truth and honor steadfast and unshaken." Dudley Buck's magnificent "Te Deum in E flat" was rendered by a chorus of fifteen hundred trained voices, under the leadership of Professor F. Shone Cloward.

Lawrence Gardner in an address of welcome, which had the merit of being as brief as it was appropriate. He closed by introducing to the audience "as chairman of ceremonies the worthy successor of Washington, the president of the United States, Grover Cleveland."

Cleveland's Speech.
President Cleveland, who had been greeted with warm and hearty welcome en route to the capitol, received a still more enthusiastic welcome now. Standing in his familiar attitude, with his dark Prince Albert coat tightly buttoned, using no postures, but articulating loudly and distinctly, he spoke as follows: "While I accept with much satisfaction the part assigned to me on this occasion, I cannot escape the sober reflections which these ceremonies suggest. Those who suppose that we are simply engaged in commemorating the beginning of a magnificent structure devoted to the important public uses have overlooked the truth that the capitol is the seat of the government, the seat of the law, the seat of the honor. We do, indeed, celebrate the laying of a corner stone from which has sprung the splendid edifice whose grand proportions arouse the pride of every American citizen; but our celebration is chiefly symbolic and significant because the edifice was designed and planned by great and good men as a place where the principles of a free representative government should be developed in patriotic legislation for the benefit of a free people. If representatives who here assemble make laws for their fellow citizens, and if the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism and legislate in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner stone of our capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it will not be so much commemorated as they should be."

The sentiment and traditions connected with this structure and its uses being to all the people of the land. They are most valuable as emblems of patriotism in the discharge of public duty and steadfastness in many a struggle for the public good. They also furnish a stimulus by which our people measure the conduct they choose to serve them. The inexorable application of this standard will always supply proof that our nation realize the value of the free institutions which were designed and built by those who laid the corner stone of this capitol, and that they appreciate the necessity of constant and sincere watchfulness as a condition indispensable to the preservation of these institutions in their purity and integrity.

I believe our fellow citizens have no greater or better cause for rejoicing on this centennial day than is found in the assurance that their public servants who assemble in these halls will watch and guard the sentiment and traditions that gather around this celebration, and that in the days to come those who shall come to this capitol will lay the corner stone of their nation's capitol will lay in the midst of our performance of public duty in the same manner as we find in the words of the inscription on the capitol dome: "The capitol of the United States is the seat of the government, the seat of the law, the seat of the honor."

THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE

history of the United States
The speaker then gave a splendid review of the progress of the United States and the city of Washington.

In closing he said: "Our forefathers trusted the permanency of the government they founded to the virtue and intelligence of the people. Virtue and intelligence, divine attributes given to man when he was made in the image of God. As the two cherubim, with outstretched wings, covered and guarded the holy ark in which was deposited the ark of the covenant, so may these guard and protect our constitution in which has been deposited the priceless jewel of liberty, as it is transmitted from generation to generation, till time shall end, and filled with the patriotic spirit of our founders, may those who administer the government, year by year, carry to the capitol and by wisdom in counsel do continued honor to their memory in contributing to the happiness of a great people. Illustrations founders, 'Ages on ages shall your fate admire, no future day shall see your names expire, while stands the capitol, immortal dome.'"

Vice President Speaks.
The next speaker was Vice President Stevenson, who said in part: "History furnishes no parallel to the century whose close we now commemorate. Among all the centuries it stands alone. With hearts filled with gratitude to the God of our fathers, it is well that we recall something of the progress of the young republic since the masterful hour when Washington laid his hands upon the foundation stone of yonder Capitol. The seven years of colonial struggle for liberty had terminated in glorious victory. Independence had been achieved. The articles of confederation, binding the colonies together in a mere 'league of friendship,' had given place to the constitution of the United States—that wonderful instrument, so aptly declared by Mr. Gladstone to be 'the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.' Without a dissenting voice in the electoral college Washington had been chosen president."

Speaker Crisp's Speech.
When the cornerstone of this great capitol was laid our constitution was not six years old. Our government by the people had barely reached the experimental stage. There were but thirteen states in the union. Our population was less than four million and the house of representatives, for which I speak, was composed of only 105 members. Today, 100 years thereafter, our constitution still exists unimpaired; government by the people has been firmly established; our population exceeds 70,000,000 and the number of representatives is composed of 356 members.

During the century which has passed since Washington stood where we now stand the world has watched with wonder and amazement the marvelous growth and development of our country. When that country began we were 'weak in resources, burdened with debt, just struggling into political existence and agitated by the heaving waves which were overturning European thrones.' Its end finds us strong in resources, strong in wealth and credit, strong in numbers and strong in the affection of an intelligent and united people. In all that constitutes real greatness the United States is today the foremost nation of the earth.

In behalf of all present I am sure I will be permitted to say we devoutly thank Almighty God for the wisdom and patriotism of the founders of our government. We thank Him for the peace, the prosperity, the freedom and the happiness of our people, and we do all most sincerely and fervently pray that our constitutional union may endure forever.

Justice Brown's Address.
Following the speaker came the grand chorus, "The Heavens are Telling." The associate justice, Henry Billings Brown, spoke for the United States supreme court. He said:

"This grand and beautiful building, whose centennial anniversary we are met to celebrate, was designed primarily for the accommodation of the congress of the United States, but from its completion to the present day it has also been the seat of the highest court. The judiciary act of 1789 required the sessions of the supreme court to be held at the seat of government, which was then the city of New York. In that city, in a temporary building, the court was organized. Nothing appears to have been done, however, until the February term, 1791, when the court met in Philadelphia, to which place the seat of government had been removed, and continued its sessions here until 1800, when it was finally removed to Washington. The rigorous life of the supreme court may be said to have begun with the appointment of John Marshall as chief justice and the contemporaneous transfer of its sessions to a room in the basement of this capitol. The important public uses have been the chief reason for the removal of the court to this capitol. The court met here in August, 1801, and for the next sixty years—the most important in the history of the court—this vaulted and gloomy crypt continued to be its home. In 1850, after the removal of the senate to its new chamber in the north wing of the capitol, the supreme court was transferred to the room it now occupies. The exercises closed with a speech by Commissioner Myron M. Parker, for the district government, and the rendering of 'America' by the Marine band, chorus and audience."

TARDY HEARINGS.

Committees Listen to Many Interests.
Will Close Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The hearings on tariff before the ways committee were continued today. Among the interests represented were the following: John W. Stewart of New York against the duty on seal plushes; W. R. Bent of Taunton, Mass., and R. F. Snelling for the duty on the duty on cotton machinery; Joseph Nimms and Mr. Parke of Long Island for the protection of New York farm products; F. W. Dudley of Washington against the duty on mineral waters and mineral salts; H. Merz of New York for the duty on ultramarine blue; J. W. Green of East Hampton, Mass., for the duty on elastic fabrics; A. A. Hunt of Pittsburgh for protection of the aluminum industry, and F. L. Bodine of Philadelphia, president of the American Window Glass Manufacturers' association, for protection of that industry. Hearings arranged for tomorrow and Wednesday are:

Tuesday—Henry Orchard, beet sugar; Louisian sugar planters; J. Alderson, coal and Louisiana rice planters.

Wednesday—J. S. Page, paper and colors; Hugh N. Camp, salt; Max C. J. Coe, concrete and mortar; William M. Clark, Clark's mill thread; Vonkers export manufacturers; and John Shook, carpets.

CITY OF A NIGHT

Perry Has 25,000 Population and
Building Is Lively.

BANK AND EIGHT NEWSPAPERS

Prairie Fire Swept Pawnee County
and Several Persons Perished.
Boomers Leave the Strip.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 18.—Perry, the wonder city of the world, is booming today and livelier than ever, though 3,000 people have left their since Saturday, twice as many have come in and there are now 25,000 people there. Lots are selling at \$250 and \$300 each and dozens of buildings are going up today.

T. M. Richardson a strip this morning opened a bank in a substantial frame building. There are three daily and five weekly newspapers in the town. The prairie fires are still burning the Pawnee country and several have perished.

Strip Swept by a Gale.
ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 18.—A gale swept the Cherokee strip today lifting great volumes of the black, dry earth and tearing tents away from their fastenings.

The line of claim takers surrounding the land office in numbers the lines that awaited their turns at the registration booths before the opening. Reports coming in today are all to the effect that the choice claims in the strip were all taken by "sooners."

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 18.—Asa Youmans of Chicago, Mr. was the Cherokee strip's first offering to Judge Lynch. He was a sooner and he hanged him to a tree at Chickasha, near where Blackwell now stands.

DARING MINE ROBBERY.

Masked Men Gagged the Watchman
and Stole \$6,000.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 18.—The most daring mine robbery ever committed in this vicinity occurred at the little Johnnie mine last night. The plans were carefully laid, the telephone wires being cut and the watchman gagged by the city made impossible. Early in the morning Joseph Warren, night watchman, was surprised by two masked men, who bound and gagged him. They then went to the shaft house and began carrying off the ore, which was in sacks, to a team that they had tied to the high-berthed. They got away with fourteen sacks valued at \$1,500 per sack or a total of \$6,000. There is not the slightest clue to the perpetrators.

WORST STORM IN YEARS.

One Vessel Reported Lost and Three
Washed Ashore.

PORT ELGIN, Ont., Sept. 18.—During the heavy storm last night the American barge Yankee and Bahama were driven ashore near Fisherman's bay, eight miles south of here. The crews were landed safely. The schooner Kollage, loaded with stone, is reported lost off Fishing islands with all hands. Another vessel, name unknown, is ashore at Sauble beach, fifteen miles north of here. The storm was the worst experienced here in many years.

Six Men Instantly Killed.

RALPH, N. C., Sept. 18.—News is received here today from Conley's Creek, near Whittier, in Swain county that six men were instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler of Kerley's saw mill. The dead are Richard Nicholas of Asheville, manager; James Kelley, Ben McMahon, James McMahon, Henry Smith and Gates Gunter. The cause of the accident is supposed to have resulted from too high pressure of the steam.

Smallpox in Munich.

MUNICH, Ind., Sept. 18.—Up to date, health officials have reported in all 102 cases of smallpox, with four deaths and thirty-five now under treatment. All cases are in quarantine at the hospital. Five cases developed north of the city. Five cases developed south of the city. They were promptly discovered, taken to the hospital and the houses placarded, flagged and painstakingly disinfected. No new cases have been noted during the past seven days.

Trainmen May Strike.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The conference between President Ingalls and the trainmen of the Big Four railroad was held this afternoon. The committee demanded a resolution of order for the cut in wages, which was refused. In reply to a question, President Ingalls agreed to a conference with the chiefs of the Brotherhood when the same demand will be made and refused. A strike appears inevitable.

Clash Between Judges.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Judge Cox of the criminal court was today served with peremptory writ of mandate from Judge Brown of the circuit court, requiring him to grant a change of venue in the case of Jennie Carr, charged with poisoning her baby, in that the circuit court is of equal authority with the circuit court. Judge Cox declined to obey and will today be cited for contempt.

Murdered by a Negro.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—John Taylor, a farmer, residing near Somerville, Tenn., was murdered today by John McClarin, colored fruit and ordered him to desert, whereupon the negro brand him. The murdered is likely to be lynched tonight.

Wounded Engineer May Die.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 18.—Engineer Knapp, who was shot on the Lake Shore train robbery at Kessler, Ind., and is lying at Kendallville, was very much worse today and in danger of death. It was intended to remove him to his home today but the relapse, prevented.

Ten Sentenced to Be Hanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—This morning in the circuit court Hermod Spaul and Hans Hansen were sentenced to be hanged November 24th. They were convicted of killing on the high seas. Second Mate Fitzgerald of the bark Hooper.

Boomers Leaving the Strip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—The retreat from the Cherokee strip is in full force. Each train which pulls into the depot from the southwest brings hundreds of the disconsolate boomers.

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Mineral Range Train Robbers
Have Been Captured.

\$14,000 SO FAR RECOVERED

George La Liberty Confessed
Led to the Arrest of Three Rail-
way and Eight Other Men.

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Then followed a detailed account of where the trunk was left along the line of the Mineral Range road and a special train and some officers were sent after it. They found the trunk and on its arrival at the Houghton National bank it was opened and found empty.

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Kobow, who was released on Friday because it seemed evident that he had nothing to do with it. It has since leaked out that he purchased the cloth of which the masks were made at one of the stores in Hancock, took it with him to Calumet and there manufactured the masks for the robbery.

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Prosecuting Attorney Young of Marquette county is arranging for the examinations of all the men arrested. They will probably be given preliminary trials tomorrow.

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\$30,000 Recovered.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 18.—The money package containing \$30,000, put up by the Superior Savings bank of this place, was found in the possession of Fireman La Liberty. He claims that the remaining \$40,000 was stolen from him.

Freight Cars Wrecked.

BELLEVIEW, Mich., Sept. 18.—Last night the westbound regular train, McKay conductor, ran into the rear of a freight in charge of Conductor Smith and totally wrecked the engine and freight cars. Five caught, threatening the destruction of the entire train. The Bellevue fire company quickly responded and subdued the flames. The wrecked car was laden with salt. A railroad gang with a wrecker cleared the track. The passengers were badly shaken up but none seriously hurt.

Miners Awaits Announced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Awards are announced today in the department of mines and mining. Among the successful exhibitors are the American Manufacturing & Milling company, Cleveland; Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago; Raymond Bros., Chicago; American Mining & Milling Machine Manufacturing company, Chicago; Empire Zinc company, Joplin, Mo.

Valkyrie Is Sighted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The British racing yacht Valkyrie was sighted on Saturday last by the British steamship Spain, which arrived at quarantine this afternoon. Although no signals were exchanged between the big steamer and the yacht, it is presumed that all are well on board the smaller craft.

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